

November, 1973

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UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 1973

computers and automation

STARTING JANUARY 1, 1974

computers and people



WORKING TOGETHER

Cooperative Facilities to Obtain the Advantages of Computers
Control in Time-Sharing Systems
Computer Art: The Search Beyond Manipulation
Computers in Science Fiction
Strategy and Action on World Trade
Virtue, in Spite of Erroneous Conceptions
Nixon and the Mafia — Conclusion

— *M. J. Cerullo*
— *F. C. Castillo*
— *G. C. Hertlein*
— *M. Ascher*
— *J. H. Binger*
— *J. P. Frankel*
— *J. Gerth*

Here is the start of the most famous article that we ever published — excerpted from the May, 1970, issue of *Computers and Automation*. If you would like to read this article, and look at the eleven photographs it contains, send us \$2 (prepayment is necessary). This issue is RETURNABLE IN 7 DAYS FOR FULL REFUND (IF IN SALABLE CONDITION). How can you lose?

Computers and Automation, 815 Washington St., Newtonville, Mass. 02160

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY:

THE APPLICATION OF COMPUTERS

TO THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

by
Richard E. Sprague
Hartdale, New York

Part 1. Introduction

Who Assassinated President Kennedy?

On November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas, President John F. Kennedy, while riding in an open limousine through Dealey Plaza and waving to the surrounding crowds, was shot to death. Lee Harvey Oswald, an ex-Marine, and former visitor to the Soviet Union, was arrested that afternoon in a movie theatre in another section of Dallas; that night he was charged with shooting President Kennedy from the sixth floor easternmost window of the Texas School Book Depository Building overlooking Dealey Plaza. This act Oswald denied steadily through two days of questioning (no record of questions and answers was ever preserved). Two days later while Oswald was being transferred from one jail to another, he was shot by Jack Ruby, a Dallas night-club owner, in the basement of the Dallas police station, while millions of Americans watched on television. The commission of investigation, appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson, and headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren of the U. S. Supreme Court, published its report in September 1964, and concluded that Oswald was the sole assassin and that there was no conspiracy.

In view of the authority of the Warren Commission, that conclusion was accepted by many Americans for a long time. But the conclusion cannot be considered true by any person who carefully considers the crucial evidence — such as the physics of the shooting, the timing of a number of events, and other important and undeniable facts. In other words, Oswald was not the sole assassin, and there was a conspiracy.

This article will develop that thesis, prove it to be true on the basis of substantial, conclusive evidence, and in particular some analysis of the photographic evidence.

There was in fact a conspiracy. Oswald played a role in the conspiracy, although there is conclusive evidence that on November 22, 1963, he did no shooting at President Kennedy, and that, just as he claimed when he was in the Dallas jail, he was a "patsy." At least three gunmen (and probably four) — none of whom were in the sixth floor easternmost window of the Texas School Book Depository building where the Warren Commission placed Oswald — fired a total of six shots at President Kennedy.

One of these shots missed entirely; one hit Governor John B. Connally, Jr. of Texas, riding with Kennedy; and four hit President Kennedy, one in his throat, one in his back, and two in his

head. (The bulk of the undeniable evidence for these statements about the shots consists of: (a) the physics of the motions of Kennedy and Connally shown in some 60 frames of the famous film by Abraham Zapruder; (b) the locations of the injuries in Kennedy and in Connally; and (c) more than 100 pictures, consisting of more than 30 still photographs and more than 70 frames of movies.)

More than 50 persons were involved in the conspiracy at the time of firing the shots. These persons included members of the Dallas police force (but not all of the Dallas police — and that ac-

(continued in the May 1970 issue of Computers and Automation)

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"RIDE THE EAST WIND:

Parables of Yesterday and Today"

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Part 1. *The Condition of Man*

Pandora and the Mysterious Box / H. A. Guerber
The Garden of Paradise* / Hans Christian Andersen
*to which the King's son was transported by the East Wind
The History of the Doasyoulikes / Charles Kingsley
The Locksmith and the Stranger / Edmund C. Berkeley (B)
The Elephant and the Donkey / James Reston
Where that Superhighway Runs, There Used to be a
Cornfield / Robert Redfield
The Fire Squirrels / B

Part 2. *On Flattery and Persuasion*

The Crow and the Fox / Jean de La Fontaine
The Visitor who Got a Lot for Three Dollars /
George Ade
The Cuckoo and the Eagle / Ivan A. Kriloff
The Wind and the Sun / Aesop
The Lion in Love / Aesop
The Crow and the Mussel / Aesop, B
The Two Raccoons and the Button / B

Part 3. *On Perseverance and Resourcefulness*

The Crow and the Pitcher / Aesop
Robert Bruce and the Spider / Sir Walter Scott
Hannibal Mouse and the Other End of the World / B
The Fly, the Spider, and the Hornet / B

Part 4. *Behavior — Moral and Otherwise*

A Small Wharf of Stones / Benjamin Franklin
The Three Bricklayers / B
The Good Samaritan / St. Luke
Much Obligated, Dear Lord / Fulton Oursler
The Fisherman, the Farmer, and the Peddler / B

Part 5. *The Problem of Truth*

On Being a Reasonable Creature / Benjamin Franklin
The Monkey and the Spectacles / Ivan A. Kriloff
The Golden Trumpets of Yap Yap / Mike Quin
The Barrels and the Pittsburgh Manufacturer / B
The Empty Column / William J. Wiswesser
The Differences in Two Strains of Corn / Edgar Anderson
The Six Blind Men of Nepal / B
The Sighting of a Whale / B
The Stars and the Young Rabbit / B
The Ocean of Truth / Sir Isaac Newton

Part 6. *On Common Sense*

The Lark and her Young Ones / Aesop
The Bear and the Young Dog / B
The Bear and the Young Calf / B
The Bear and the Young Beaver / B
The Wasps and the Honey Pot / Sir Roger l'Estrange
The Six-Day War and the Gulf of Dong / B
The Deceived Eagle / James Northcote

COMPUTERS and AUTOMATION for November, 1973

The Fox of Mt. Etna and the Grapes

Once there was a Fox who lived on the lower slopes of Mt. Etna, the great volcano in Sicily. These slopes are extremely fertile; the grapes that grow there may well be the most delicious in the world; and of all the farmers there, Farmer Mario was probably the best. And this Fox longed and longed for some of Farmer Mario's grapes. But they grew very high on arbors, and all the arbors were inside a vineyard with high walls, and the Fox had a problem. Of course, the Fox of Mt Etna had utterly no use for his famous ancestor, who leaping for grapes that he could not reach, called them sour, and went away.

The Fox decided that what he needed was Engineering Technology. So he went to a retired Engineer who lived on the slopes of Mt. Etna, because he liked the balmy climate and the view of the Mediterranean Sea and the excitement of watching his instruments that measured the degree of sleeping or waking of Mt. Etna. The Fox put his problem before the Engineer. . . .

Missile Alarm from Grunelandt / B
The National Security of Adularia / B
Doomsday in St. Pierre, Martinique / B

Part 7. *Problem Solving*

The Wolf and the Dog of Sherwood / Aesop, B
The Three Earthworms / B
The Hippopotamus and the Bricks / B
The Cricket that Made Music / Jean de La Fontaine, B
The Fox of Mt. Etna and the Grapes / B
The Mice of Cambridge in Council / Aesop, B
Brer Badger's Old Motor Car that Wouldn't Go / B
The First Climbing of the Highest Mountain in the
World / Sir John Hunt, B
The Evening Star and the Princess / B

Notes

Some Collections of Parables and Fables

To be published in November 1973 by Quadrangle /
The New York Times Book Co., hard cover, \$6.95

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Parables of Yesterday and Today* by Edmund C.
Berkeley, Author and Anthologist. I enclose \$7.25
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Burying Facts and Rewriting History - II

One of the efforts of this magazine is to pursue truth.

One of the ways in which truth is pursued is not to let statements of the utmost importance be buried and forgotten in the pages of daily newspapers, nor unreported and lost because they are no longer well covered in national news magazines.

Among those statements are two of permanent interest in connection with the Watergate Caper (this phrase is establishmentese for "the Watergate Crime").

- The statement by Bernard L. Barker, one of the convicted operatives, which explains his motivation and background (see November 1972, *Computers and Automation*).
- The statement by Alfred Baldwin, 3rd, ex-FBI agent, an employee of the Republican Committee to Re-elect the President, telling what he did and saw while five men burglarized the Watergate offices of the Democratic National Committee on June 17, 1972, about 2:30 a.m. (see December 1972, *C&A*).

In addition, we have published seven installments of reports on the Watergate Crime by our contributing editor, Richard E. Sprague (a computer professional of 25 years standing) who as an avocation has studied for many years dirty political operations in the United States, including the assassinations by conspiracies (not "lone assassins") of President John F. Kennedy, Senator Robert Kennedy, and Reverend Martin Luther King.

Three years ago in May 1970, when we began to publish this type of article, we could not have spoken confidently of "the assassination by conspiracies" of two Kennedys and one King. But the articles we have published - which are listed and characterized on the following pages - have together a remarkable impact.

Taken together, the information published May 1970 to October 1973 in *Computers and Automation* effectively destroys a large segment of the beliefs, the rewritten history, that the establishment in the United States has arranged for people in the United States to believe. I do not assert that the establishment is a conscious organism or organization; perhaps the best description is this: a loose confederation of overt conspiracies, silent conspiracies, and biased wealthy persons, with very intelligent orchestration stemming from the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Presidency, and with assists from organized crime and the Mafia.

We challenge any fairminded person to read this collection of articles (back copies of *Computers and Automation* should be available in many large public libraries and

may be ordered from us), and after reading them, to still believe that the assassinations are actually the actions of "lone psychopaths," instead of fitting together into a plan to install a certain kind of autocracy in the United States.

This kind of autocracy claims to be democratic, to stand up for "national security," "executive privilege," "separation of Constitutional powers," etc. It offers appearances of democracy, but it seizes the realities of money and power. It cuts programs of social benefit; but it allocates \$80 billion a year to be paid to the military-industrial-Pentagon complex.

In the 1940's there was a name for this kind of autocracy. Its name was "fascism," effectively a dictatorship in the interests of big business. What is now appearing in the U.S. is "fascism" in the form of a dictatorship by the military-industrial complex.

Here in a nutshell is an example of the present uneven contest: it takes the form of two sentences in a report by E. Drake Lundell, Jr., in *Computerworld* for April 22, 1973:

- The Antitrust Division of the Justice Department is "outmanned and outgunned" when it comes to prosecuting cases like the current action against IBM, Senate investigators were told last week.
- In addition, witnesses before the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee stated that often the division cannot do its job properly because of political pressure from the White House. ...

These two statements contain a world of implications.

Essentially, the Department of the United States Government which is charged with enforcing certain U.S. laws against monopoly, can no longer properly function because of (1) the enormous power of just one business, IBM, and (2) political pressure from the White House (this phrase is establishmentese for "President Richard M. Nixon").

We must dig up facts, remember them, and write history the way it is.

We must take action to compel the persons who deceive us and lie to us to leave the government of the United States, such as Spiro Agnew, former Vice President.

Edmund C. Berkeley

Edmund C. Berkeley
Editor

The Watergate Crime

Articles Published in *Computers and Automation* August 1972 to September 1973

Inventory of Titles, Authors, and Summaries

August 1972

- 33 **The June 1972 Raid on Democratic Party Headquarters — Part 1**
by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y.
A report on five men who have numerous connections with the Republican Party, the White House, the Central Intelligence Agency, anti-Castro Cubans, and plans for the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and who were arrested seeking to bug Democratic National Headquarters at 2:30 a.m., June 17, 1972.

October 1972

- 18 **The Raid on Democratic Party Headquarters (The Watergate Incident) — Part 2**
by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y.
A report on further developments in the June 1972 raid by James McCord, Bernard Barker, and others, on National Democratic Party Headquarters, and implications affecting a number of Republican leaders and President Richard M. Nixon.

November 1972

- 26 **Bernard L. Barker: Portrait of a Watergate Burglar**
by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor, *Computers and Automation*
How a cloak and dagger operative and right-wing activist, who was caught as a burglar in the Watergate Hotel offices of the Democratic National Headquarters, looks at himself and his line of work.
- 29 **Walter Sheridan — Democrats' Investigator? or Republicans' Countermeasure?**
by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y.
Walter Sheridan, recently employed by the Democratic National Committee to investigate the Watergate Incident, may actually be a "countermeasure" by the Republicans to defeat the Democratic investigation.

December 1972

- 24 **The Raid on Democratic Party Headquarters (The Watergate Incident) — Part 3**
by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y.
A report on further developments in the June 1972 raid by James McCord, Bernard Barker, and others, on National Democratic Party Headquarters, and implications affecting a number of Republican leaders and President Richard M. Nixon.
- 26 **Martha Mitchell and the Watergate Incident**
by Martha Mitchell, the magazine *Parade*, and Richard E. Sprague
How Martha Mitchell (wife of former Attorney General John Mitchell) was molested and kept in-

communicado and a prisoner — reported on by Mrs. Mitchell and the editor of *Parade* magazine.

- 27 **The Watergate Crime: An Eye-Witness Account**
by Alfred Baldwin, 3rd
A round-by-round account by an ex-FBI agent, an employee of the Republican Committee to Re-elect the President, of what went on while five men burglarized the Watergate offices, June 17, 2:30 a.m. Baldwin's main assignment was listening to bugged calls to the Democratic National Committee.

January 1973

- 33 **President Richard M. Nixon, the Bay of Pigs, and the Watergate Incident — Part 4**
by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y.
How President Nixon lied in 1960 about the plans for the Bay of Pigs Invasion, and is suppressing in 1972 the investigations of the Watergate Incident.

March 1973

- 26 **The Watergate Crime and the Cover-Up Strategy — Part 5**
by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y.
A report on the trial of E. Howard Hunt, James McCord, Bernard Barker, and four other persons for their raid on Democratic National Committee Headquarters in June 1972 using funds of the Republican Committee for the Re-Election of the President; and the strategies of cover-up that have been employed.

June 1973

- 26 **Watergate: What More is There to Hide? — Part 6**
by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y.
How investigation into the Watergate Crime is leading to ramifications and implications, and what are some more of the now hidden connections that may be revealed.

August 1973

- 36 **Lessons of Watergate — Part 7**
by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y.
The collection of Watergate Crimes; the anatomy of a "Really Big American Cover-Up"; other cases of "Really Big American Cover-Ups"; and the implications and ramifications.

September 1973

- 37 **Six Parallels of 25 Years Ago**
by Alger Hiss
How an establishment attacked Alger Hiss — another parallel to the Watergate cover-up.

Political Assassinations in the United States

Articles Published in *Computers and Automation* May 1970 to October 1973

Inventory of Titles, Authors, and Summaries

May 1970

- 30 **The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: The Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence**
by Richard E. Sprague
A reexamination of some of the evidence relating to the assassination of John F. Kennedy — with emphasis on the possibilities and problems of computerized analysis of the photographic evidence.

July 1970

- 29 **The May Article, "The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: The Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence" — Report No. 2:**
32 More About Jim Hicks
32 Confirmation of FBI Knowledge 12 Days Before Dallas of a Plot to Kill President Kennedy
35 The Second Conspiracy About the Assassination of President Kennedy

August 1970

- 48 **The Assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy:**
48 Preface, by Edmund C. Berkeley
50 Two Men With Guns Drawn at Senator Kennedy's Assassination: Statement to the Press, by Theodore Charach
50 Map of the Scene of the Assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy
51 The Pantry Where Senator Robert Kennedy was Assassinated
52 Bullet Hole in the Frame of a Door
53 Two Bullet Holes in the Center Divider of the Pantry Door

September 1970

- 39 **Patterns of Political Assassination: How Many Coincidences Make a Plot?**
by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor, *Computers and Automation*
How the science of probability and statistics can be used as an instrument of decision to determine if a rare event is: (1) within a reasonable range; (2) unusual or strange or suspicious; or (3) the result of correlation or cause or conspiracy.
48 **Computer-Assisted Analysis of Evidence Regarding the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy —**

Progress Report

by Richard E. Sprague

October 1970

- 52 **The Conspiracy to Assassinate Senator Robert F. Kennedy and the Second Conspiracy to Cover It Up**
by Richard E. Sprague
A summary of what researchers are uncovering in their investigation of what appears to be not one but two conspiracies relating to the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.
56 **Index to "Special Unit Senator: The Investigation of the Assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy"**
An index is supplied for the Random House book written by Robert A. Houghton, of the Los Angeles Police Department, about the investigation of the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

November 1970

- 44 **Confidential and Secret Documents of the Warren Commission Deposited in the U.S. Archives**
by Neil Macdonald, Assistant Editor
A list of the subjects of over 200 documents of the Warren Commission which were classified confidential, secret, and top secret.

December 1970

- 39 **The Assassination of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., The Role of James Earl Ray, and the Question of Conspiracy**
by Richard E. Sprague
James Earl Ray says he was coerced into entering a plea of guilty to killing Martin Luther King . . . and contrary evidence (plus other evidence) have led to filing of legal petitions for relief.

January 1971

- 45 **The Death of Walter Reuther: Accidental or Planned?**
by Edmund C. Berkeley and Leonard Walden
Some significant questions about the plane crash in May 1970 in which Walter Reuther was killed.

February 1971

- 48 **The Report of the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations**
by Bernard Fensterwald, James Lesar, and Robert Smith

What the National Committee in Washington, D.C. is doing about computerizing files of evidence, initiating lawsuits to obtain information, etc.; and comments on two new books by District Attorney Jim Garrison and Robert Blair Kaiser.

March 1971

- 35 "The Assassination of President Kennedy: The Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence" — Comment
- 35 I. Another View, by Benjamin L. Schwartz, Ph.D. A polemical attack on "The Assassination of President Kennedy: the Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence" by Richard E. Sprague published May 1970.
- 40 II. Response, by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor
- 45 District Attorney Jim Garrison on the Assassination of President Kennedy: A Review of *Heritage of Stone* by Neil Macdonald, Assistant Editor

April 1971

- 32 The Right of Equal Access to Government Information by the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Washington, D.C.

May 1971

- 27 The Assassination of President Kennedy: The Spatial Chart of Events in Dealey Plaza by Robert B. Cutler, Architect
The chart, first published in May 1970, is revised and brought up to date.

June 1971

- 41 The Case of Secret Service Agent Abraham W. Bolden by Bernard Fensterwald, Attorney, Executive Director, National Committee to Investigate Assassinations
Bolden wanted to tell the Warren Commission about a Chicago plot to kill President Kennedy, and was jailed six years on a framed-up charge for trying to do so.

July 1971

- 51 The Central Intelligence Agency and *The New York Times* by Samuel F. Thurston, Newton, Mass.
The issue of systematic suppression of questions about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and a hypothesis.

August 1971

- 37 Jim Garrison, District Attorney, Orleans Parish, vs. the Federal Government by Bernard Fensterwald, Attorney, Executive Director, National Committee to Investigate Assassinations
How District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans became interested in the New Orleans phase of the assassination of President Kennedy; and how the Federal government frustrated and

blocked his investigation in more than a dozen ways.

September 1971

- 26 The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Assassination of President Kennedy by Bernard Fensterwald, Attorney
How J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI withheld much pertinent information from the Warren Commission, flooded them with irrelevant information, and altered some important evidence, thus concealing Oswald's connections with the FBI.

October 1971

- 41 The Assassination of President Kennedy — Declassification of Relevant Documents from the National Archives by Richard E. Sprague
The titles of the documents and other evidence indicate convincingly that Lee Harvey Oswald was trained in spy work by the CIA before his visit to Russia; etc. Like the Pentagon Papers, these documents should be declassified.

November 1971

- 24 The Assassination of President Kennedy: The Pattern of Coup d'Etat and Public Deception by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor, *Computers and Automation*
Five significant, eye-opening events from May 1970 to October 1971, showing patterns of coup d'etat, assassination, and concealment; and some predictions.

December 1971

- 32 The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: A Model for Explanation by Vincent J. Salandria, Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
A study of the reasons why a great deal of the Federal government's own evidence in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy declared "conspiracy" — and a hypothesis, supported by considerable evidence, about why the President was assassinated and how the implications of that action were to be signaled to those who could read the signals.
- 6 The Strategy of Truth-Telling by Edmund C. Berkeley
Editorial

January 1972

- 57 Spotlight on McGeorge Bundy and the White House Situation Room by Robert B. Cutler, Manchester, Mass.
An argument that the "lone assassin — no conspiracy" announcement from the White House Situation Room could have resulted from information available in Dallas and Washington prior to the announcement — and thus does not actually demonstrate that someone there had a guilty foreknowledge of the shooting.

February 1972

- 43 **Who Shot President Kennedy? — Or Fact and Fable in History**
by Gareth Jenkins, Weston, Mass.
How the physical evidence actually published by the Warren Commission relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy shows conclusively that more than one man was responsible for the shooting — contrary to the Commission's own report.

March, April, May, June 1972

- 28 **Dallas: Who, How, Why? (in four parts)**
by Mikhail Sagatelyan, Moscow, USSR
A long report published in Leningrad, USSR, by an ace Soviet reporter about the circumstances of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and their significance from a Soviet point of view.

July 1972

- 32 **The Shooting of Presidential Candidate George C. Wallace: A Systems-Analysis Discussion**
by Thomas Stamm, Bronx, N.Y., and Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor
An analysis of the shooting of Governor Wallace of Alabama; and a discussion of systematic methods for protecting American leaders from violent attacks.
- 10 **The Shooting of Governor George C. Wallace, Candidate for President**
by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor
Editorial

September 1972

- 24 **The Assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy: Proofs of Conspiracy and of Two Persons Firing**
by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y.
A review and summary of the evidence showing conclusively the fact of conspiracy and the presence of two guns firing, at the time of the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

November 1972

- 32 **The Central Intelligence Agency: A Short History to Mid-1963 — Part 1**
by James Hepburn, author of *Farewell America*
The unverified, but probably largely true, secret history of the Central Intelligence Agency of the U.S. — as a preliminary to its involvement in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

December 1972

- 34 **The Central Intelligence Agency: A Short History to Mid-1963 — Part 2**
- 38 **Le Français Qui Devait Tuer Kennedy (The Frenchman Who Was To Kill Kennedy)**
by Philippe Bernert and Camille Gilles, Paris, France

January 1973

- 37 **The Frenchman Who Was To Kill Kennedy**
by Philippe Bernert and Camille Gilles, *L'Aurore*, Paris, France; translated by Ann K. Bradley
English translation of the French newspaper report on José Luis Romero, which was reprinted in French in the December issue.
- 40 **Why I Distrust the Romero Story**
by Robert P. Smith, Director of Research, Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Washington, D.C.
The Romero report reprinted from *L'Aurore* has many earmarks indicating that it is very difficult to believe.

February 1973

- 26 **Analysis of the Autopsy on President John F. Kennedy, and the Impossibility of the Warren Commission's "Lone Assassin" Conclusion**
by Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., Institute of Forensic Sciences, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The coroner of Allegheny County, Pa., reports on his examination of the evidence that still remains (some of it is missing) locked up in the National Archives of the United States, not accessible to ordinary investigators.
- 30 **U.S. Electronic Espionage: A Memoir — Part 1**
by *Ramparts*, Berkeley, Calif.
How the U.S. National Security Agency intercepts, decodes, and understands almost all secret and top secret electronic communications and signals of all nations all over the world.

March 1973

- 31 **U. S. Electronic Espionage: A Memoir — Part 2**
by *Ramparts*, Berkeley, Calif.
How the National Security Agency intercepted and decoded enemy messages in order to direct bombing strikes in Viet Nam, and often failed; and how the hideousness of what the American military forces were doing in Southeast Asia finally led this interviewee to resigning and terminating.

April, May 1973

- 34 **The New Orleans Portion of the Conspiracy to Assassinate President John F. Kennedy — Four Articles:**
(1) by Edmund C. Berkeley, in the April issue; (2) by Jim Garrison, in the April issue; (3) by F. Irving Dymond, in the May issue; (4) by Jim Garrison, in the May issue
On November 20, 1972, the Supreme Court of the United States refused to permit Jim Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans, to prosecute Clay Shaw for perjury. On November 21, Jim Garrison issued a statement commenting on this refusal, which is Article 4 of this set; Article 1 is an introduction; Articles 2 and 3 are opening statements to the trial jury, by Jim Garrison, Prosecutor, and

F. Irving Dymond, attorney for the defendant, in the February 1969 trial of Clay Shaw in New Orleans; Clay Shaw was charged by the grand jury with "having conspired with David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald to murder President John F. Kennedy" — in regard to which the trial jury found Clay Shaw "not guilty".

May 1973

6 Burying Facts and Rewriting History

by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor, *Computers and Automation*

Taken together, the information published May 1970 to May 1973 in *Computers and Automation* effectively destroys a large segment of the beliefs, the rewritten history, that the establishment in the United States has arranged for the people in the United States to believe.

June, July 1973

36 The American News Media and the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: Accessories After the Fact (in two parts)

by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y.

An examination of what happened in many important American news organizations, to cover up and hide the facts about how President John F. Kennedy was actually assassinated in Dallas.

September 1973

6 Establishments and Truth

by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor, *Computers and Automation*

The nature of an establishment as a system

38 A Parallel of 1963

by Marguerite C. Oswald, Ft. Worth, Texas

The ignoring of evidence of conspiracy regarding Lee Harvey Oswald — a parallel to the Watergate cover-up.

October 1973

21 The Framing of Lee Harvey Oswald

by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y.

When Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested, Nov. 22, 1963, for the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, he said to his captors in the Dallas jail cell, "I'm a patsy". A review of the evidence (including 18 photographs) proves that Oswald was a patsy, and that he was "framed" for the murder of President Kennedy — although "establishmentese" American history denies it.

Hertlein — Continued from page 19

human failing. Even the most broad-minded practitioner is bound by his or her capacities and philosophy, and it requires a deliberate and concerted effort to remain open-minded, and to appreciate varied approaches that are not in accord with one's own temporary aesthetic parameters. One discerns computer artists who prefer natural or man-made patterns and sounds, vs. those who desire only mathematics, electronic and computer sounds, sans the human touch. There are those who exploit two or three-dimensional static images, vs. the creators who prefer moving permutations in flux, declaiming that the computer is a perceptual medium, and therefore should not be imprisoned in static form, i.e., cybernetic art is "pure idea," ad infinitum. Ironically, even the newest of the arts appears destined to hardening within specific schools of thought, with separatist camps warring in "vs." expression and debate.

Summary

It is obvious that the concept of manipulation and processing via the computer is merely the first stage of cybernetic creation. Even now, far beyond the statements of the artistic problem and aesthetic, personal variation, is a vast, open territory that is being explored by questioning, hardy intellectual pioneers, as they seek to perceive the inner anatomy of art and philosophy:

What is style?

What constitutes the aesthetic? How may this be accomplished?

What is art? Music? Sculpture? Dance? Poetry?

What is science? Mathematics?

Is art purely the man-made: The sound of the human voice, or playing music upon man-made instruments? The painting and sculpting of man with hand-held tools?

Is art a part of life, embracing: The ordinary, the animal and natural sounds? The patterns carved by the winds, sands, and the water?

Is art perceptual, a mere fleeting moment or experience in time, or is it permanent, enduring?

What is the optimum role of man in a cybernetic society?

What is the role of art in a technology-oriented world?

What is the symbiosis of man-and-the-machine?

What is thinking?

What is creativity?

Is man the measure of all things?

When man uses the computer as an aid in creation, or when he attempts to create heuristic art, his mind finds new questions to explore and to answer. It appears highly possible that a renewed perception of life and the arts awaits present and future generations of man, and that this may be partially accomplished by eliminating the boundaries of compartmentalized disciplines, and by walking freely between art and science, by combining interdisciplinary practices and materials, to hopefully bring forth the ideal of an open, growing, and dimensional perception of art/life for the human race. □

Editor's Note: This paper is published in accordance with a new editorial policy of allowing writers freer expression, with no editing by the editors, in the hope that greater variety of expression and ideas will result for the benefit of readers.

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CORRECTION

In the July 1973 issue of *Computers and Automation*, a single article entitled "Communication — Three-Way: Chimpanzee, Man, Computer" was published. Part 1 was authored by Larry B. Dendy of the Public Relations Office of the University of Georgia and Part 2 was authored by Ernst von Glasersfeld *et al* of the University of Georgia and the Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center of Emory University.

In compliance with the authors' wishes, the two parts of that article have been reprinted as two separate articles. The first article is authored solely by Larry B. Dendy and is titled, "Communication — Three Way: Chimpanzee, Man, Computer." The second article is authored by Ernst von Glasersfeld and his colleagues from the Yerkes Primate Research Center and Georgia State University and is titled, "A Computer Mediates Communication with a Chimpanzee." Also, and in compliance with the authors' wishes, all figures and tables of the article as published in the July 1973 issue have been included in the second of these articles.

In the 1973 annual index *Computers and Automation* will enter the two articles in this manner, which serves to separate a regular article from a formal scientific and technical report.

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